Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"GLOEOSPORIUM TOXICODENDRI, E. & M., n. s.

"Spots amphigenous, dirty white, small (2 mm.) with a rather broad, nearly black border. Acervuli scattered, not numerous, dark colored. Spores oblong, 1-septate, 12-15 x 5-6 μ." [corrected, 20-40 x 2½-3, mostly 22 x 30]. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. Journal of Mycology, 1:116. September, 1885.

By a clerical error Stylosanthes biflora (L.) B. S. P. was given as the host for No. 53. Please clip out from the reprint the host named below and paste same over the incorrect name on the label in the OHIO FUNGI *exsiccati*:

Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt.

MINOR MYCOLOGICAL NOTES. III.

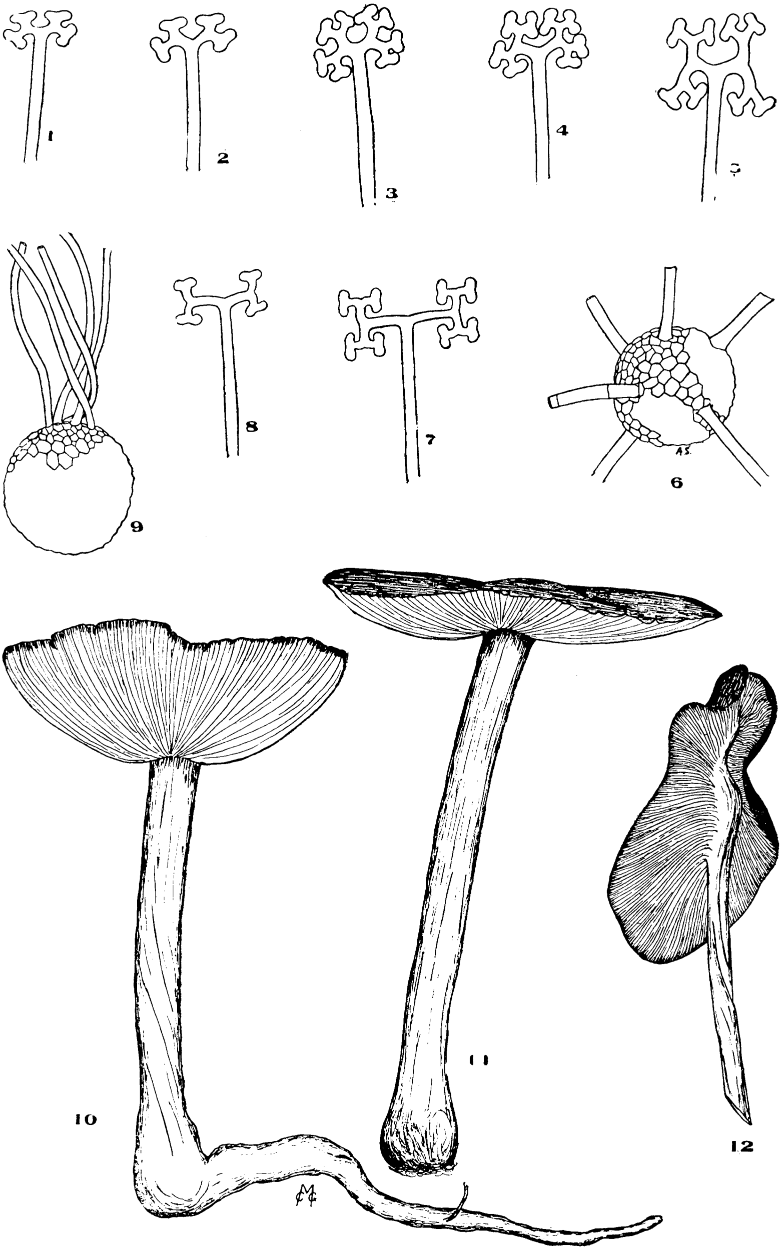
W. A. KELLERMAN.

PODOSPHAERA TRIDACTYLA. — Having occasion to refer to herbarium specimens of Podosphaera recently, I was surprised to find that most of them named P. kunzei, P. tridactyla or P. oxyacanthae var. tridactyla, were not the form authoritatively named as last given. This is a repetition of the decision published by Salmon in his Monograph of the Erysiphaceae, in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 11:37 4 Oct. 1900, where he states as follows: "Without exception all the plants labelled P kunzei (the name under which Léveillé united 'P. tridactyla' and 'P. myrtillina') that I have seen, belong to P. oxyacanthae."

Of the American specimens examined — more than 100, widely distributed over the United States — labelled P. kunzei, P. oxyacanthae, P. oxyacanthae var. tridactyla, and Microsphaera fulvo-fulcra, all prove to be typical P. oxyacanthae (DC.) De-Bary.

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson kindly allowed me to examine a specimen from Seattle, Wash., on Spiraea douglasii, originally labelled Sphaerotheca humili, which Salmon pronounced P. oxyacanthae var. tridactyla. The same mycologist of the United States Department of Agriculture also gave me the opportunity to examine 46 other specimens variously labeled as mentioned in the first part of this note. The specimens similarly labeled, in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium were likewise generously placed at my service for critical examination. I have to thank in addition the Carnegie Museum and other parties for similar kindness with reference to their specimens.

All American specimens proved to be Podosphaera oxyacanthae — the only P. tridactyla found being the Seattle specimen alluded to above. Several European specimens labeled P. tridactyla and P. oxyacanthae were examined and generally found true to name. When labeled P. kunzei they were readily referred to P. oxyacanthae, or to P. tridactyla. It is thought remarkable, if not quite inexplicable, that P. tridactyla should be found on the single host and in the single locality in this country.



PODOSPHÆRA OXYACANTHÆ, P. TRIDACTYLA, AND CALLYBIA RADICATA.

I have been impressed with the marked characteristics of P. tridactyla — especially the location and direction of the appendages, and their striking dichotomal tips — and do not hesitate to label this form as a true species, not a variety of P. oxyacanthae as is done in Salmon's Monograph.

Referring to Earle's "Notes on the North American forms of Podosphaera," in the Botanical Gazette, 9:25-6, Feb. 1884, it is to be observed that this mycologist evidently did not have any true P. tridactyla; the decision that all his forms represented only one species was undoubtedly correct and he properly retained the name Podosphaera oxyacanthae (DC.) DeBary. The portion of his statement of interest here is as follows: "The differences that do appear are chiefly in the size of the perithecia and in the number and length of the appendages. As these vary more widely in perithecia from the same leaf than do the averages of the different forms, there seems no ground for their separation into distinct species, unless we allow more weight to the difference of host plant than is usual in the *Erysiphei;* but they should be considered as belonging to a large, widespread, variable species, comparable with *Erysiphe lamprocarpa,* Lév. and *Microsphaera penicillata,* Lév."

It has seemed desirable, even if my "note" is somewhat lengthened, to furnish the evidence for the opinion above expressed as to the autonomy of the form under consideration; accordingly outline figures have been reproduced on Plate 73. The Figs. 1-6, sufficiently explained below, represent P. oxyacanthae. In marked contrast to these are Figs. 7-9, which represent P. tridactyla — Fig. 7 drawn from a European specimen, and Figs. 8 and 9 from the Seattle (Washington) specimen. The dichotomal tip has its branches placed *at right angles* and usually they are much elongated — never so directed in P. oxyacanthae. The *apical insertion* of the appendages which are erect — at least more or less so — is also characteristic (Fig. 9). There is no approach to the more or less equatorial or basal insertion, and horizontally spreading appendages as in the case of P. oxyacanthae (Fig. 6).

Those interested in the synonomy would consult Salmon's complete list in the Monograph. But it may here be remarked that Wallroth in 1838 named the plant *Alphitomorpha tridactyla;* in 1851 it was listed as *Podosphaera kunzei* by Léveillé — which includes the species under consideration as well as the typical P. oxyacanthae; in 1870 we find the following satisfactory designation: PODOSPHAERA TRIDACTYLA (Wallr.) DeBary.

EXPLANATION OF FIGS. 1-9, Plate 73.

Fig. 1 shows tip of appendage of Podosphaera oxyacanthae, specimen from West Virginia (Millspaugh). Fig. 2, ditto, from Missouri (Tracy & Galloway). Figs. 3 and 4, ditto, from Kansas (Kellerman & Swingle). Fig. 5, ditto, from Maine (Ricker). Fig. 6, Perithecium from P. oxyacanthae, S. Dakota (Griffiths). Fig. 7, tip of appendage of P. tridactyla from Germany (Krieger). Fig. 8, ditto, from Seattle, Washington (Parker). Fig. 9, Perithecium also from latter specimen.

ABNORMAL COLLYBIA RADICATA. — When collecting Mushrooms near Sandusky, Ohio, the past season, some specimens of Collybia radicata were found in peculiar habitat, but they had adjusted themselves advantageously to the situation. They were growing on a rotten log, only the upper side of which had completely rotted away. The specimens were unable to send their "root" into the rotten wood, and in one case no such prolonged stipe was developed. In the other specimen the root-like portion, peculiar to this species, took a horizontal direction, applying itself closely to the moist surface of the decaying log. Sketches of these two abnormal forms are shown in Figs. 10 and 11, Plate 73. On the same plate is shown a specimen from a distant locality in which the cap is tipped up on one side by the abnormal lateral growth of the apical portion of the stipe; see Fig. 12.

INDEX TO UREDINEOUS CULTURE EXPERIMENTS WITH LIST OF SPECIES AND HOSTS FOR NORTH AMERICA. I.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Concluded from p. 45.)

PUCCINIA sambuci (Schw.) Arth. n. n. aecidiospores [Aecidium sambuci Schw.] from Sambucus canadensis (Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. [P. bolleyana Sacc.] uredo on Carex trichocarpa.) J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.

PUCCINIA sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidia (Aecidium sambuci Schw. on Sambucus canadensis), *see* Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. (P. bolleyana Sacc.) from Carex trichocarpa Muhl. [Arthur]

PUCCINIA sambuci (Schw.) Arth. [P. bolleyana Sacc.] uredo on Carex trichocarpa, *see* Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidiospores (Aecidium sambuci Schw.) from Sambucus canadensis. [Arthur]

PUCCINIA sambuci (Schw.) Arth. n. n. (P. bolleyana Sacc.) from Carex trichocarpa Muhl (Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidia [Aecidium sambuci Schw.] on Sambucus canadensis). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.

PUCCINIA simillima Arth. from Phragmites phragmites (L.) Karst. (P. communis Trin.) (Aecidium ranunculacearum (?) on Anemone canadensis). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35: 20. Jan. 1903.

PUCCINIA subnitens Diet. from Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene (Aecidium ellisii Tr. & Gall. on Chenopodium album L.). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:19. Jan. 1903.